



# THE KEYSTONE

# Defender

DL. 3 No. 1

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

MARCH, 1954

## LAZY?

MR. AND MRS. DOE are asked merely to take a brief training period (not more than a matter of hours), receive their own particular emergency assignment, and take part in test exercises, not more than once every two or three months.

That is all that it takes.

If every Mr. and Mrs. Doe would do that much, the preparedness of this nation would be such that we could fight back and hold together; *half the enemy's power would be stripped*, as compared to that of attacks launched on an unprepared populace.

But Mr. and Mrs. Doe and their friends and neighbors are not yet willing to contribute even that small amount of time and energy.

Why not?

Governor Peterson, of FCDA, says these are the reasons:

- 1) Laziness, inherent in all humans;
- 2) Wishing so hard that there will not be a war that the wish is fact in many minds;
- 3) Shrugging off atomic destruction as something nobody can do anything about;
- 4) Misplaced faith that the military can stop enemy bombers from getting to their targets;
- 5) Insulated mentalities—the last time America was invaded was in 1815, and today the only Americans who know anything about modern warfare are the veterans.

Governor Peterson warned that such inertia could be suicidal. "Amateurs and untrained people," he asserted, "can be worse than no help in a disaster." Neighborhood defense is not complicated; it is not highly time-consuming, but it can be done **ONLY** by Mr. and Mrs. John Doe, and their teen-age children.

## DON'T TREAD ON ME!

ONE MIDNIGHT in 1775, a New England farmer took his long rifle from over the mantle and lay down behind a stone fence bordering the road from Boston.

When dawn brought light enough for sighting he squeezed off his shot. A poet afterward said the shot was heard around the world.

Nor did the world miss the point. Even the British statesmen knew their mad King had gone too far and lost the American colonies.

The farmer was not wearing a uniform. He was not a soldier obeying instructions. He did not have a cannon. He was a civilian with a squirrel rifle. It was for that reason that the echo of his shot was heard in every throne room of Europe. He personified freedom at grass roots level.

Armies and Navies have made great din in history without making great change. But when the civilian is aroused to the point of becoming embattled . . . when he voluntarily accepts personal responsibility for common cause . . . when he is willing to shoot it out with any power on earth in the place where he stands . . . then aggressors tremble. No power can conquer men who have within themselves what it takes to remain free.

Over ensuing years the spirit of the farmer marched on. His descendants and subsequent immigrants built a mighty refuge of freedom . . . these United States. Not since its adolescent days has this refuge been threatened by a foreign power.

Now again it is threatened. And the embattled civilian is again requisite. This time his technique is changed to meet changed conditions. He is an aircraft spotter, a ham radio operator in Civil Air Patrol, a filter center worker,

an air raid warden, a volunteer fire fighter. But above and beyond any detail, he is an embattled civilian who makes common cause against aggression.

The writer holds that civil defense, seen in proper perspective and broadly organized, can be a new and all-powerful weapon to dissuade aggression, or, in face of aggression, to insure victory.

Of all phases of re-armament the most underrated arms are those which swing from the shoulders of devoted American civilians.

Only through organization as broad as that possible among civilians can the full weight of public devotion be brought to effective expression.

Only at the comprehensive level of daily living can enemy infiltration and sabotage be met.

Only by assignment of volunteer defense jobs of millions of civilians can the discipline essential to adequate defense be effected.

Enemy blows . . . be they from without or from within . . . will fall in future without warnings and with devastating power. Preparation to meet their threat must exist at the time the threat is posed. Later will be too late.

It is our belief that the potential of civil defense for a major contribution to prevent war is not fully realized by American leadership. The passive idea that civil defense is a crutch to mere survival is too often advanced in the land.

The writer for one does not propose to remain content with the supine hope of survival. If the investment of citizenship, of loved ones lost on battlefields to achieve American victory, of friends fallen to defend the flag, of ma-

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# MEN WE NEED

THE KIND OF MEN we need to form specialized rescue teams are:

construction foremen, carpenters, steel workers, riggers, miners, firemen, police—

we need men whose daily work has acquainted them with the use and limitations of ropes, ladders, jacks, gears, levers, tackle, shoring, blocking, and tunnelling.

We have not yet begun to scratch the surface in the number of men this Commonwealth needs trained in the specialized skills of heavy rescue. Atomic blast will break walls and floors into large pieces; untrained rescuers are highly dangerous, for they can easily trap themselves under unstable wreckage, and lessen the already trapped victim's chances as well as his own.

One of our difficulties in building up a trained rescue service is that many of the men now in the desirable fields of activity (and their bosses) feel that because of their regular work they "already know" everything they would be taught at the State Rescue School.

That is definitely NOT the case. The experience of such workers has generally been in the orderly erection or tearing down of buildings; what they are taught at the Ogontz Rescue School is the treacherous behavior of buildings that have been bombed. They are taught to deal safely with poised heaps of masonry, lumber, plumbing, tremendous weights all subject to further collapse. They are taught how to function skillfully and quickly in the path of travelling fires, toxic gases, radioactivity, flooding from broken water mains and sewers, as well as



*Burrowing in rubble to find a buried victim must be done correctly, or further cave-ins can be started, and more damage done. Rescue crews are taught proper techniques at the State Rescue School at Ogontz Center, Penna.*

illuminating gas which may be exploded by broken electric lines. When they reach a trapped casualty, they must be able to give emergency aid on the spot, and learn to remove the victim without aggravating his injuries.

On a rescue team, for example, tunnel men need to know the rigger's use of block and tackle for heavy lifts. Riggers, on the other hand, can learn about bracing and shoring to keep a bulging wall from collapse.

So far we have but a small fraction of the rescue teams needed in this Commonwealth. Ten per cent of the casualties of an atomic attack would be heavily trapped, according to a survey of the effects of wartime bombing in England, Germany and Japan. That means that 10% of the casualties *could not be dug out by neighborhood groups, with household tools.*

Bear in mind that modern atomic bombs, with now 25 times the power of those used in Japan, would leave a tremendous damaged area in each target city; fires would rapidly develop. The victims, trapped and hurt, would have to be removed before fire reached them or their injuries proved fatal. Wartime figures indicate that the average time for each rescue by an experienced team of eight men is two and a half hours.

What is needed is this:

1) Every police and fire force in the Commonwealth should send a minimum of one man to take rescue training, so that he can return to his locality and train the rest of his company.

2) Every industry and factory should have a trained team *for each shift* in each section of its plant. If

one good man is sent to be trained by the State, he will return with enough information and practical details to set up the necessary instruction and develop teams from the plant's workers.

3) Every department store, church, school and college has as much obligation to the public to provide adequate rescue facilities as it does to provide adequate fire protection. Unfortunately, the fact that we now live in an atomic age, adds new responsibilities.

4) In accordance with their national resolution, each American Legion Post has been asked to develop one or more rescue teams, as its part in the defense of its own community.

If each one of the above groups in every city and town in Pennsylvania formed even ONE team, we would have greatly added to the resource which we may desperately need some sudden day.

How should they go about it? The answer is simple. Pennsylvania has its own Rescue School, at Ogontz Center, Montgomery County, Penna., under the direction of Colonel Edwin H. Feather, Training Director.

Those interested in attending the course, or sending a representative, are urged to write Col. Feather, or phone him at Turner 0300. Men enrolling through their local CD Director can attend without cost, including tuition, board and room. The course lasts for five days; tools, coveralls and helmets are provided. Those enrolling independently may do so at \$6.50 a day, for food and lodging.

Courses will be held:

March 22d-26th; April 5th-9th; April 26th-30th; May 17th-21st; June 7th-11th; June 28th-July 2d.

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*Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.*



# LIONS, ROTARY, KIWANIS, C. of C. . . . MEN!

SOME TIME AGO (June 1953) the DEFENDER carried an article describing a simple method of equipping delivery trucks, panel trucks, busses, and even moving vans so that they could be converted in a matter of minutes into a fleet of ambulances. The photographs on this page contrast the effectiveness of trucks which have been equipped in advance, and those which have not; they show what an economy of space can be achieved by simple web-type of equipment, small enough to fold into a container no bigger than a first-aid kit, when not in use.

Because the medical problem of any major disaster is so enormous, because the need for moving badly injured, burned, and broken people with a minimum of pain and a maximum of speed will be so great, it is of utmost importance that every community face the problem squarely, and that each one DO something about it.

Every town has a considerable number of privately owned panel trucks; it has dry-cleaner and laundry trucks, bread delivery, parcel delivery, and newspaper delivery trucks. To convert these into an organized, readily available fleet of ambulances takes energy, but it is not expensive; it is a concrete, specific task to lay before the local Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, Legion Post, unions, or other community groups made up of the town's most civic-minded men.



*Neither comfortable nor efficient.*

All that is required is to set eye-bolts in the roof and anchor hooks into the floor of each truck. Then, in less than three minutes, if an emergency occurs, web straps, carried under the driver's seat, could be snapped into place and the truck would be ready to carry 3-6 stretchers, depending on its width. The cost per truck is slight; equipment could be bought as a community service, or each merchant could be asked to equip his own vehicle, as his particular CD contribution. The provision of the stretchers would be done by the local Civil Defense. Stretchers would be stored at one or more locations on the outskirts of town. At the time of emergency, the trucks would go automatically to the storage point, collect their stretchers and report to a mobile medical unit at a pre-designated place. In many communities, high school boys are making a supply of stretchers as a part of their industrial arts course.

Concrete preparation of this sort is the step we *must* take this year in order to translate paper plans into practical reality. We must divide the task into attainable goals, apportion it among various groups within our community, and all pull together to create a co-ordinated disaster force that would function quickly in a time of need.

Our specific suggestions are these:

- 1) Secure the detailed specifications and work sheets by writing to the DEFENDER office.
- 2) Work out with your Transportation and Medical Directors a specific goal for

your town—20 trucks to be equipped, or 30, or whatever you believe you can achieve.

3) Take the proposal to the most active men's civic group in your town. Ask them to assume the responsibility for developing an emergency ambulance fleet of X number of vehicles.

4) Give wide publicity to the firms or merchants who cooperate, praising their civic-mindedness and sense of public responsibility. This will help you to secure response from additional firms.

5) Arrange with the Red Cross to give First Aid training to all the drivers.

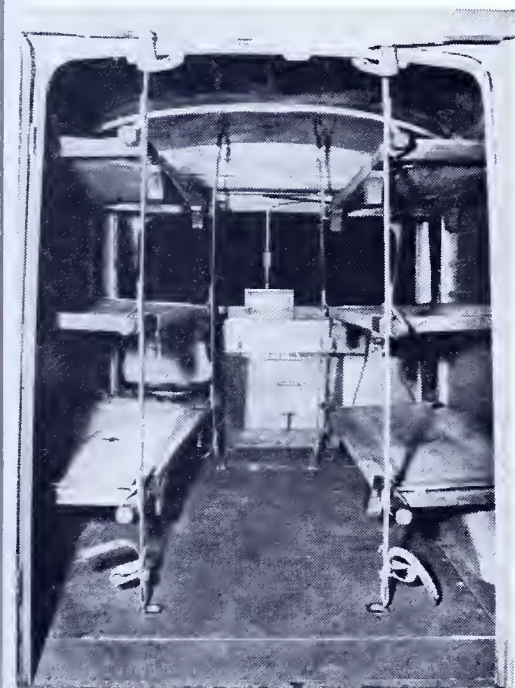
6) Work with local trade schools, Boy Scouts, Boys' Clubs and the like, to provide a supply of simple stretchers, and store these on the edge of town.

7) Integrate the resulting trained and equipped units into your medical evacuation plans, being sure that *every driver knows exactly where to report, without further instructions, in a disaster.*

No one of these steps is difficult. All that is necessary is the will to actually *start doing it*, and then the follow-through. Get the support of the men's groups in your town. They will do the job for you if you show them the need and the value of it.

If even half the communities of this Commonwealth were to equip as few as ten trucks apiece, think what an addition it would mean to the mobile medical resources of the State!

It is hard for any of us to imagine thousands upon thousands of cut, broken, and burned people all in dire pain, and all needing help at once. But we *must* imagine it, and take steps to cope with it, lest such a situation suddenly face us, and find us unprepared.



*Eyebolts in the roof, anchor hooks in the floor, webbing straps carried under the driver's seat. Result: on efficient ambulance in three minutes.*



# VALUABLE RESOURCES

WHEN YOU REALIZE that after one night attack by our W.W. II Air Force, 129 miles of building frontage, or 7000 buildings in one city were on fire, you get some idea of how vital water becomes in war, and how imperative it is for cities and towns to add to their water pumping facilities.

A step in the right direction has been made by Erie.

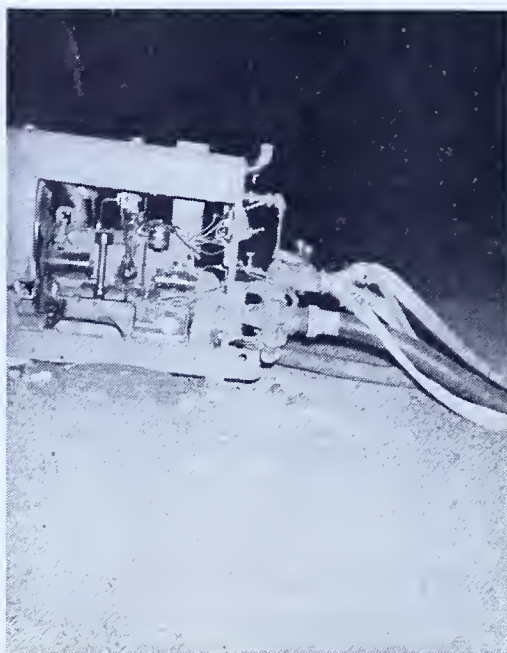
The city of Erie has nine 1,000 g.p.m. pumpers. The Erie County CD organization has an additional twenty 550 g.p.m. pumpers which equal the total pumping gallonage of all the present city equipment. Moreover, all CD pumps have been mounted on trailers. An ordinary car can haul them, so they are particularly mobile.

At present 15 of these CD pumpers (which were purchased by the city during W.W. II and turned over to the Erie County CD in 1950) are housed with various volunteer companies throughout the county. They will be manned by the local volunteers and brought into the city of Erie in case of disasters.

The remaining five are to be used by Erie CD fire-fighting units and are now in frequent use for training purposes.

Meters placed on these small, easily handled pumpers indicated that they pumped in excess of two million gallons of water during an emergency last summer. During the August drought, water pressure in outlying districts of Erie dropped to the point where faucets would only drip. The CD fire pumps were loaned to the city's Water Department. They picked up water from lines where there was no shortage, and forced it into the ends of the deficient lines.

This type of compact mobile equipment to augment existing resources is vitally necessary throughout all our major industrial areas. Granted, they cost money—all forms of insurance do. The question is, have all the avenues



*550 g.p.m. pumper—part of Erie's CD resources to augment the local fire equipment.*

of approach to the financial problem been exhausted?

If the city cannot afford, or thinks it cannot afford, necessary funds, what about an approach to the major industries on a "pooled resources" basis? Volunteer Fire Companies hold card parties and other events to raise money. CD forces could do the same. The Federal Government offers to put up half the cost of much necessary equipment.

Energy, drive, and the sincere desire to protect their people are all that most communities need in order to raise the other half.

With a steady increase in the power of weapons, with tension such as exists in the world today, with global distances cut to mere hours in the air, how long can we ignore, or pay mere lip-service, to home front protection?

The Federal Government cannot pay for it all; it is offering to shoulder half the cost. The rest must come from the energy of individual citizens in individual communities across this free land of ours.

Don't set your goal too high; try for 2 or 3 small pumpers as a starter—or one auxiliary generator, or 6 walkie-talkie sets. Add to your town's emergency equipment piece by piece, but do it steadily; over a period of time, you will add materially to your town's ability to fight back if it is hit.

\* \* \*

Remember we are fighting to keep from fighting.

# THE RUSSIAN DOVE

WHILE RUSSIA TALKS peace, she is not idle in her research labs and armament factories. Behind her curtain of silence she is making modern, fast, versatile weapons of every type.

The authoritative and conservative Jane's "All the World's Aircraft" makes the following report:

"It has been established that the Soviet Union is producing a small rocket-propelled fighter plane to provide protection to its industry." These planes, it continues, are being turned out "in some numbers."

The report is being considered with due gravity in London. For more than four years Western statesmen have believed that the critical period in relations between the Soviet and the West would begin when Moscow's high command believed the air defense of Soviet industry balanced Western striking power. The reports indicate that the Soviet Air Force is well on the way to a basic defensive weapon. (N. Y. Times, 12/15.)

In addition the publication disclosed that Russia is:

1) Ringing her sensitive target areas with a screen of still unidentified one-man rocket fighters.

2) Mass producing a turbo-prop super-bomber, the TUG-75, with a range of 7650 miles. (This would be able to attack nearly all parts of the United States from land bases in the Bering Sea area.)

3) Mass producing a twin-jet, swept-wing light bomber for tactical use.

4) Converting MIG's into sonic-speed, radar-equipped night fighters.

5) Turning out 55 planes a day from 365 aircraft plants, or an annual production of all types of 20,000 per year.

This report is borne out in some degree by repatriated Japanese war prisoners, who state that "Russia has established a tremendous military establishment in Siberia."

Eight hundred and eleven former Japanese soldiers and civilians recently repatriated, reported that they were forced to work to build up Russia's military might. According to the highest ranking Japanese officer, Lt. General Yochi Hitomi, the Russians have built "many jet-fighter and bomber bases in Siberia." (Shinobu Higashi of AP 12/2.)

Additional reports say that swift, highly maneuverable cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and troop-carrying merchantmen are going into the new fleet Russia is creating for use if it gambles on a conquest of Europe. Washington authorities estimate that in cruiser construction alone, Soviet building during the last few years has exceeded the total built by the U. S. and its NATO allies. (AP 1/17.)

## HOW THEY DID IT:

The Lions Club in one town has underwritten the purchase of a truck to be remodelled as a mobile rescue unit. Business firms are donating materials and labor; CD is providing equipment. When the disaster truck is completed, a 24-man disaster squad will be trained to man it.



# CLOTHING NEEDS THOUGHT

IN PLANNING WELFARE resources that would be necessary immediately following enemy attack on any large center of population, most of us glibly mention "clothing," and do little hard realistic planning as to the really monumental problems that this simple word so innocently conceals.

It may help to focus our sights if we study carefully the whole matter of clothing as it was shown up in the floods in Britain a year ago. Writes Lady Reading, Chairman of the W.V.S. which handled the welfare needs of 32,000 people made homeless within a few hours:

"The handling of a vast volume of emergency clothing presented a problem which might have daunted anyone. Every kind of building had to be used to house the gifts for unpacking and for sorting, and the work had to be carried out in freezing cold."

Fortunately the autumn before the floods came, W.V.S. had developed local stockpiles of clothing for emergencies so were able to meet the first needs of thousands of homeless from supplies already on the spot. Meanwhile emergency depots from which clothing was issued were set up in W.V.S. offices, schools, halls, and movie houses.

Gift clothing poured in from everywhere.

"For quick and efficient distribution it is essential that clothing should be well sorted into categories of men's, women's, children's and 'under-fours,' as well as sized. The volunteers working in a clothing depot cannot begin to do this kind of sorting at the same time that they are giving out clothing. As gifts of clothing were soon not only swamping the issuing depots but actually piling up on the pavement, it became necessary in some places to shut down the depots full of unsorted clothing and start up new depots with sorted and sized clothing brought in from the adjacent counties and from other regions."

Many families left the flooded areas immediately to go and stay with friends and relations in other parts of the country. These families called at the local W.V.S. offices in the places they had gone to. Here a further problem arose because, in places far distant from the floods, it was difficult for the local W.V.S. to know whether or not the demands for clothing being made upon them by people who claimed to be homeless were genuine.

W.V.S. applied to the police for their assistance in establishing the

authenticity of any doubtful cases—a necessary precaution.

"There were difficulties which few people realized. The homeless families in those first weeks could not accept any considerable amount of clothing because, in the first place, they had nothing in which to pack it to take it away and, in the second, nowhere in which to keep it."

W.V.S. begged for and received gifts of brown paper bags, wrapping paper and string, which helped to resolve these first difficulties to some extent, but until the families returned to their homes and had bought or been given wardrobes and cupboards, they did not want anything except their minimum needs.

The following figures give some idea of the scope of the problem. We, too, must learn to think in terms not of a "few overcoats" brought in by volunteers, but in terms of THOUSANDS of articles.

"In KINGS LYNN, 4,200 garments were issued in the first two days.

"In GREAT YARMOUTH 20,000 people received a quarter of a million garments." In many places, in order to ascertain the individual needs of the families, W.V.S. visited every household.

"In South East England, less affected by the floods, 15,000 people received clothing."

Warm dry clothing was also a dire need for the men working day and night in appalling weather—so might it be in Pennsylvania, if men were called to fight fires, clear rubble, dig for victims, run water lines and work around the clock to keep our communities alive. As the hours wore on, the W.V.S. obtained from manufacturers and distributed to the workers thousands of rubber boots, duffle coats, heavy waders, goggles, and the like. Let us not forget in our welfare planning that we, too, may have to supply similar emergency clothing for our defense workers.

## Sorting

The outpouring of clothing from all over England and many other countries was prodigious. Clothing poured in ceaselessly—the main depots were already full by the evening of the announcement; airplane hangars, barns, breweries, schools, village halls and all kinds of establishments were filled to overflowing.

"All this clothing had to be unpacked and dealt with as quickly as possible,

graded, sorted into men's, women's, boys', girls', under-fours, and of course into pairs of shoes which had seldom been safely tied together and which had to be matched. Then the clothing was packed neatly into bundles of the same type and sent into the flood areas. In many depots members of Old Peoples' Clubs gave invaluable help by unravelling string, which could be used again to tie up the bundles; during the first month no less than three tons of new string were also used."

How many volunteers does it take to do how much work?

In one town 30 trained W.V.S. clothing workers, with 200 untrained volunteers, sorted and repacked ten tons of clothing in one day. This, of course, was emergency high-pressure working but it gives some idea of the vital necessity of having a nucleus of trained and experienced workers able to direct and use large numbers of untrained helpers.

The week following the emergency there were 600 people a day working in five sorting depots in London alone. Americans, too, would volunteer in droves if a disaster occurred. The W.V.S. were prepared to receive these volunteers, direct their activities and arrange an orderly system of schedules and reliefs. How ready would we be?

Of course a flood and an enemy attack do not create exactly similar situations; however, they do raise many of the same problems—vehicles for transporting the clothing to distribution points, for example. In one British town, the police did the job, in another bakers' trucks with their stacks of removable shelves proved ideal for the purpose. Those in Pennsylvania charged with the responsibility for clothing evacuees would do well to consider such matters as clothing collecting depots; places where sorting can be done; the racks, and bins, and sorting tables that would be needed; and subsequent means of transporting the clothing to Mass Care Centers or other distribution points.

The W.V.S. flood report states: "No one could count the clothing accurately but a conservative estimate places the total received in the neighborhood of *twelve million* garments. Only those who saw the buildings and hangars piled with parcels can realize the immensity of the task."

The size of all these jobs is the factor we must make a determined effort to grasp, in order that we can

(Continued on page 8)



# CD AND THE ARMED FORCES

"WHY MUST CIVILIANS take part in defense? Isn't that the job of the Army and the Defense Department? National Defense is a Federal responsibility, according to the Constitution."

There are some new facts abroad in the world today, and it would be well for all of us to face them squarely.

In the first place, the magnitude and speed of modern war make it a vastly different matter from, let us say, the Spanish-American conflict, or the American Revolution. When we are dealing with defense against point-to-point attack from the air, when the enemy can reach us in a matter of hours over the Arctic pole, or can rise up from the sea without warning and fire guided missiles on our coastal cities, when planes are super-sonic and single bombs devastate entire areas, there must be a drastic re-assessment of defense responsibility.

The Federal Government simply cannot be expected to do the job without the full, wholehearted, vigorous co-operation of the people.

The armed forces are like a city police force in that they cannot be everywhere, and must, like city police, have considerable assistance from the people to accomplish their job. People do not expect the police force to keep thieves out of every building in their town. Yet they do seem to expect the armed forces to stop all enemy aggression before it reaches our borders. Citizens use their eyes, their ears, and

lock the doors on their houses to assist the police force in controlling thieves. These same citizens must be shown the need for using their eyes, their ears, and an organized defense to assist the armed forces. Citizens *understand* the necessity for their cooperation and personal help to police and fire services. They must be *shown* the necessity for their assistance to the armed forces.

"Never think for a minute," Mr. Peterson, head of FCDA has said, "That the military will take over functions of Civil Defense." There are various reasons for this:

1) The primary mission of the military is to fight an offensive action against the enemy, not merely to defend the homefront.

2) Global war, fought on land, sea, and air, will take all our young manpower. *Home defense must be done primarily by women and by older men.*

An idea of the manpower required to defend and maintain this vast nation of ours is indicated by the fact that it would take more than 40 Army divisions to equal the CD volunteers already enrolled in California alone!

3) The military lacks the training to do many of the CD jobs.

Fire and police departments of every city, for example, know their city, their resources, and their danger spots. They are the ones to handle fire and police problems in their own areas, augmented vastly by auxiliaries from that community, whom they themselves have trained, and by neighboring police and fire forces.

City health officers and health departments are likewise better equipped to handle local sanitation and public health problems than military personnel strange to the area. Much of the welfare problem, specialized repair of utilities, the integration of civilian transportation facilities—many of the CD jobs are far better done by the civilians who work on them every day.

This certainly does not mean that the Federal Government "washes its hands" of continental defense. The Air Force, the warning system, the radar net, vast stockpiles of medical and other equipment, all fall properly into Federal responsibility. Furthermore, there is evidence that increased emphasis is being put on continental defense in the current military budget. More than 4 billion dollars has recently been asked in order to safeguard the nation from atomic blitz.

Pentagon officials are predicting that the National Guard, with more than 307,000 men, will regain much of its original status as a home defense militia under the Eisenhower Administration. The duties which the National Guard *may* be called on to fulfill are:

1) The Air National Guard will back up the Air Force's fighter screen of more

A people may prefer a free government; but if from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it . . . they are more or less unfit for liberty . . . and they are unlikely long to enjoy it.

John Stuart Mill  
(1806-1873)

than 1500 planes now protecting key target areas.

2) The National Guard's ground units will assign 91 anti-aircraft artillery battalions to augment the regular Army's 114 air defense battalions.

3) Guard units will be tied into the CD system to maintain order, clear highways, and aid in evacuation and rescue work in the panic and disorder that would follow atomic blitz.

Whether or not these tentative proposals are put into effect, the man on the street, and just as much the *woman* on the street, must pick up the pieces, and keep each community alive.

In the eyes of the average citizen the armed forces are everywhere. Their power seems invincible. The fact of the matter is that every citizen needs to be reawakened to his and her own responsibility. Defense of these United States can no longer be handled by military forces alone. Unless a major portion of our citizens are trained to specific assigned tasks, and integrated into well-tested plans, our cities will be panicked, our industries will grind to a halt, and our will to fight will be crushed before we recover from even the first staggering blow.

Leave the jets and the radar screens, the submarines and the Nikes to our fighting men; but you, and I, and the man next door, must put out the fires, keep the communications open, rescue those buried alive, and care for the injured.

Remember that our form of government is new. Man has been on this earth for thousands of years. Chiefs, kings, and dictators are "old stuff" in government. But a federation of sovereign states in a democratic form of government is new; the experience of 178 years indicates that it has remarkable possibilities. We should be glad to become a part of the defense team for such a promising form of government!

(Many of the ideas incorporated in the above article were taken from material distributed by Mr. Ewell Black, Deputy Director of Civil Defense for North Carolina.)

## SENATOR MARTIN ON ROADS

Speaking before the American Association of State Highway Officials, Senator Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, proposed a 9-point national highway program, and pledged his cooperation in an effort to rehabilitate and expand the U. S. highway system. His speech was published in the Appendix of the Congressional Record for January 7th. Of interest is the final point in his program:

"Highway planning to reduce traffic congestion among our big cities should be coordinated with the needs of Civil Defense. Rapid dispersion by means of an adequate system of good, wide roads is the best defense against any attack on civilian population."



# SUPPOSE THE ENEMY USES GAS?

SOME OF OUR READERS may have seen the article on nerve gas, written by Cornelius Ryan, and carried in a November issue of *Colliers Magazine*. *Colliers'* own editorial on this article says:

"The story does not make pleasant reading, but it has to be told. These weapons (biological, chemical, and radiological) exist as surely as nuclear weapons exist. Ignoring them will not make them disappear. It is time that the public was informed of them, and the government prodded into some positive action against them. Until danger is admitted, identified, and recognized, there is not hope of averting it."

Captain Coggins, NATO consultant on biological and chemical warfare in Paris, estimated that Russia has 250,000 tons of chemical weapons, including 80,000 to 90,000 tons of nerve gas. The U. S. Army teaches its men:

*"Do not let anyone undersell the threat of germ warfare to you. The fact that World War II was fought without gas warfare is no guarantee that it will not be used in the future."*

"Development of more powerful war gases, like the nerve gases, makes this method of warfare too effective to be ignored. Experience has proved that international law or propaganda may not prevent the use of CBR warfare." (Soldiers Manual for Defense Against CBR Attack F. M. 21-41.)

There are various ways the enemy could spread chemical or biological weapons. These are special purpose weapons that would be used against concentrated targets under special conditions. The enemy could launch them via guided missiles, rockets, or aerial bombs; he could use candles, pots, land mines, or grenades; the Japanese used free balloons against this country in WW II with a nearness to success which most Americans never realized; despite the ridicule engendered by the so-called "germ warfare hoax," insect carriers remain a possible means of transmission; or there are a variety of other means through saboteurs (contaminating water supplies or air conditioning and ventilating systems, for example). The enemy is also quite likely to use other "surprise" methods.

Chemical weapons are designed to attack the human body through one of four entrances: nose, eyes, mouth, or skin.

Obviously few of us have gas masks; inasmuch as none have been perfected

and turned over to industry for mass-production, few of us *will* have any for a good long time. If we did, it is doubtful whether many of us would carry them about with us daily.

Nor do we expect the average American to remember all the various different types of war chemicals, or their characteristics. We know the average citizen does not possess syringes of antidotes. None the less, ignoring the existence of chemicals as weapons is unrealistic; as we teach people to avoid the effects of blast by seeking shelter and lying flat, so there are certain rapid actions which should be known by everyone, in order to give some measure of protection against the unseen, often "unsmelled," and usually invisible gases which can be as lethal as a bomb.

So what do we do?

1) Where possible get out of contaminated areas.

If a gas warning is sounded (bells, or warning by radio) seek high ground, or go high in a building. Gas is usually heavier than air, and tends to settle in low places. Cellars, trenches, gullies, and valleys are places to avoid in a gas attack; woods, tall grass and bushes also tend to hold gas vapors.

2) Learn the immediate steps of self-aid, so that if you inhale gas, get it in your eyes, in your digestive system, or on your skin, you'll know what to do about it.

*What you do in the first seconds after exposure is all-important.* You will have to do it yourself; there will not be time to seek out any doctor.

a) Thoroughly wash and rinse the exposed areas with hot soapy water; if hot water is not available, douse yourself with cold water. Scrub relentlessly like a doctor in a hospital. Scrub exposed, creased, or hairy parts of the body with special care.

b) Tear off your contaminated clothing.

c) Blot off any remaining liquid agents on nearby furniture, shoes, or other clothing.

d) Apply a protective ointment if available.

How can you tell if you have been injured by a war gas?

If your sight blurs or dims, if you have tightness in your chest and difficulty in breathing, your eyes are painful, you may have been exposed to nerve gas. Twitching muscles, increased flow of saliva, nausea, and pains in the stomach are additional indications, but a pin-pointing of the pupils and subsequent dimming of vision is the vital tip-off. As the Army tells its soldiers:

"Like the buzz of a rattlesnake it is a warning not to ignore." An injection of atropine is the best answer to nerve gas. FCDA, so far, has stockpiled

500,000 loaded atropine injectors about the country and will add others for quick distribution in time of need.

*Blood gases* cause headache, dizziness, nausea, rapid breathing, followed by violent convulsions.

*Blister gases* cause blisters on your skin similar to sunburn, though worse. These gases are particularly effective in hot weather, when the body is pre-spiring. Blister gas is particularly dangerous in the eyes. Soap and clear water liberally used are the best defense. If blister gas gets into the eyes, wash it out FAST. The first few seconds count. After two minutes there is little you can do to save your sight.

Common sense and quick thinking play a big role in chemical warfare defense. Use whatever you have at hand to remove war gases from your skin, eyes, or clothes. If you are caught without soap or water, or any kind of ointment, use anything that is available—mud, oil, crisco, anything.

A poor remover may get off only part of the agent, but it is better than nothing. Keep in mind that nerve and blister gases penetrate very fast. *You cannot wait for help; get it off.*

If your clothing has been contaminated by vapor, hang it up and let it air thoroughly. If it has been splashed with liquid agents, wash it in hot soapy water. Forget what you have been told about burning your clothes, or burying them. Hot soapy water is an adequate cleanser.

Destructive chemical agents are nothing new to any of us. We know that the carbon monoxide fumes of a car in a closed garage can kill; firemen are exposed frequently to deadly fumes, but know how to handle them. Chemicals *can be handled* if you know what to do, if you do not panic, and if you act quickly.

It is probable that few of us will have atropine or the proper ampules with us when we need them. But the vital points to remember are:

1) War gas is likely to be heavier than air, therefore the higher you go the better off you are in a GAS attack. (The opposite, of course, is true for an atomic attack; if both come together, stay under cover.)

2) The oldest, most practical, and most readily available personal defense against gas is soap and water—any kind of soap that you may have. Scrub as carefully as a doctor does, and scrub fast. Don't get into a panic. Just wash.



# DON'T TREAD ON ME!

(Continued from page 1)

terial things willingly contributed to support American government, have no higher purpose than to drag out dreary years dodging assassination by aggressors, then the heritage of freedom is indeed ashes.

It is not possible, despite treachery in some high places, despite enemy infiltration among crackpots, despite preoccupation with politics in the face of national danger, that the spirit of the farmer behind the stone fence has retreated from the rank and file of the American people.

We would do well to reorient civil defense to the scope and substance of its potential . . . not a survival mission but a mission whose message reads "Don't Tread On Me!"

(The above editorial was written by Mr. Gill Rob Wilson in the Oct. 1952 issue of "Flying" magazine. It has been widely reproduced in CD publications across the nation. We appreciate the opportunity of bringing it to the attention of DEFENDER readers.)

## CLOTHING NEEDS THOUGHT

(Continued from page 5)

make realistic plans for handling similar emergencies should they occur here.

Reference has frequently been made to the effects of heavy bombing on the city of Hamburg in Germany. The Germans had made plans to care for 200,000 homeless. Actually, they underestimated by *two million* when the United States and British bombers turned their full attention to that important city.

New weapons mean that we must think in such terms from the very start.

Each town or city within a wide radius of any probable target should have a clothing procurement man (or woman) who knows and has made plans with the local sources of clothing supply, both new and used. Several large collecting and sorting depots should be designated throughout the area; some kind of bins, racks, and sorting tables should be available quickly; careful plans should be worked out with the Transportation Division, so that sorted clothing could be moved from these depots to Mass Care Centers. The individual Centers should neither procure nor sort; they have time only to distribute. Think in big scale terms. We face a monumental problem.

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## SOME INDUSTRIES CARE

Over 2,000 employees of 25 oil companies in New York City have enrolled in Civil Defense work in New York City, representing one-third of the potential of this industry. Socony-Vacuum, Texas Oil, Shell Oil, Sinclair Oil, Cities Service, Gulf Oil, Sun Oil, and Tidewater Oil are included in that number.

\* \* \*

Seven water transport companies have sent in enrollments for large numbers of their employees to the New York Civil Defense, including U.S. Lines, French Lines, Alcoa, United Fruit, Moran Towing, McAllister Towing, and Marine Basin Co. The New York Pilot's Association has also enrolled a large part of its personnel.

\* \* \*

The Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. in Cincinnati, Ohio, is building two underground atomic bomb shelters at its plant. President Geier said the firm is the first in the nation to start such work under a new Federal plan designed to get atomic bomb protection for key industries. Under the Federal plan, the Government allows a 100% tax write-off on construction costs.

(AP 10/5)

\* \* \*

A spokesman for Chrysler Corp. said almost 17,000 of its personnel, about one in every ten, have undergone some type of CD training. The training includes courses in fire prevention, fire-fighting, rescue and salvage work, and plant protection. In addition, medical personnel and supplies are in a constant state of readiness.

(Detroit News 11/24/53)

## AIRCRAFT FLASH

*Cammal, Penna.*

Mrs. Ella Bilby, mother of five children, walked half a mile to her GOC post, and manned it from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. seven days a week for seven weeks during last April and May. She logged 800 hours during this period. For this outstanding contribution, Mrs. Bilby has been awarded the Medal for Merit by the Air Force.

*Ralston, Penna.*

E. H. Crawford was on duty as an Observer when he spotted an aircraft in distress. He notified authorities at the Williamsport Airport, who sent another plane to lead the disabled aircraft to a safe landing. It is quite probable that Mr. Crawford's alertness may have saved the lives of the four persons.

*Pittsburgh, Penna.*

The Pittsburgh Filter Center held an open house for visitors; one of the main attractions was a balloon-sending contest. Each visitor launched a helium-filled balloon, bearing a card with his name on it. The balloon returned to the Filter Center from the greatest distance entitled both the sender and the finder to cash prizes. The winning balloon was returned from Maryland.

*Lewistown, Penna.*

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin V. Harden have served 5300 hours at the Lewistown OP since Operation Skywatch began. Mrs. Harden has a total of 2020 hours, while her husband has watched for 3280 hours, or an average of over 40 hours a week.

(Taken from official GOC magazine of U. S. Air Defense Command.)

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